



## News Analysis

## Despite Moves by Bishops, It Was the Pope's Synod

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The Vatican Council II, the great assembly of all Catholic bishops, convened in 1962 by Pope John XXIII and concluded in 1965 under Pope Paul VI, enshrined the principle of collegiality. It proclaimed that the bishops, together with the Roman pontiff, have "supreme and full power over the universal church."

Reviving an ancient instrument, Pope Paul then convened a Synod of Bishops, which first met here in 1967. The fourth synod, which began Sept. 27 and ended Saturday, was in many ways like its predecessors—the agenda was set by the Pope, bishops were not given the right to decide anything on their own, and any conclusions were regarded as only advice to the Pope.

This was less than collegiality, and the 200 bishops and other church notables—most of them elected by their colleagues—had found that out quickly. The bishops wanted to discuss the family, but the Pope decided instead that the theme would be "Evangelization in the Modern World." Refusing to interpret that subject narrowly, bishops turned a concern for Scripture into a critique of social, political and economic repression and of their own hierarchical structures. Bishops from Africa pleaded for "indigenization," adapting Roman Catholic worship to local culture. Latin American bishops spoke about "conscientization," participating in the struggle for social, economic and political liberation. Asian bishops insisted on the importance of understanding the great religions of their continent, where Christianity is a minority faith.

West European and North American bishops, acknowledging the inevitability of secularization, warned against it and emphasized the role of youth as subjects of evangelization and as evangelizers. East European bishops expressed deep concern over obstacles to freedom of religion in Communist countries.

Two mentalities vied. The first held that material liberation should be seen only within the context of eternal life. The second stressed the burdens of earthly life.

The bishops seemed divided, between those open to change and those who feared it. Sessions were closed to the public and the press, and accounts by Vatican spokesmen were fragmentary. When Cardinal Felici, a conservative and a specialist in canon law, announced that he would send drafts of new documents to the

## Schmidt Holds Moscow Talks

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Willy Brandt and Free Democrat Walter Scheel, the West German President and coalition partner.

"The task now is probably to expand and deepen what has been achieved," the Soviet party leader said. He said the shaping of new relations between the two countries was not simple.

In what was read as an attack on the conservative opposition in West Germany, Mr. Brezhnev said, "The influence of forces whose views are alien to the state and social realities in Europe are rooted in the years long past and can still be felt in the FRG."

"But history has made its choice. And it is no accident that it is not the forces of the past that determine nowadays the policy of the FRG."

In the opening session of talks, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Soviet Premier Alex. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko took part.

## U.K. Sports Minister's Car Is Bombed; Wife, Son Unhurt

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 28 (UPI)—A bomb exploded under the automobile of Sports Minister Denis Howell while his wife and 10-year-old son were inside tonight, but both escaped unhurt, Mr. Howell said.

Mr. Howell was not at home at the time. The blast, outside his suburban home, smashed windows of buildings in the immediate area. Mr. Howell said that two other sons, in the house when the bomb exploded, also were not injured.

Mr. Howell was in London. He said that he had no idea why he was singled out for attack.

In charge of sports affairs for the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Howell, 51, holds one of the least political posts in the administration.

He has combined his political life with that of a soccer referee and has been active in sports administration throughout his life.

Police declined to speculate on the motive for the attack.

More than 100 bombs have gone off in England in the last 20 months, killing at least 25

## Grenade Near Airport

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—A British-made hand grenade has been found by police a few yards from the fence surrounding Leonardo da Vinci International Airport. The grenade was in good working order.

bishops, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley, archbishop of Dublin, South Africa, attacked "this inordinate tendency to keep things secret."

A large majority wanted to conclude the synod by voting for a dynamic set of pastoral propositions, but the cardinals who prepared the document chose instead the easier course of vague generalities.

When a final document was presented to the synod, the bishops decided to reject it. The Most Rev. John Quinn, archbishop of Oklahoma City, was asked at a news conference after the vote whether it would be outrageous to compare the rejected text to "a document that comes out for apple pie and motherhood." He did not hesitate. It was certainly a fair comparison, he said.

In an atmosphere heavy with disappointment and suspicion, bishops clamored to know who was responsible for the betrayal of their wishes. The commission whose job it had been to draw up the conclusions had abdicated its responsibility and left the job to two theologians and then finally to two cardinals.

But only four days remained. There was not enough time to draw up the kind of text the bishops wanted, so they compromised and agreed to let two working groups draft a general message and a simple list of principal concerns expressed at the synod.

The Verbaecler said, "These things have to surface," said the Most Rev. Angelo Ferrandis, archbishop of New Delhi. Other prelates joined in welcoming the sudden emergence of a repressed consensus in favor not of caution but of enterprise. As though on signal, the synod signified its liberation by abandoning Latin to a tiny minority and expressing itself in the vernacular.

Gordon Joseph Cardinal Gray, archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, hailed the turn, explaining that he had felt inhibited because his Latin was bad. The Most Rev. Joachim Rahner, bishop of Ruyigi, Burundi, said that the use of Latin had led the bishops to ignore the problems of the world. He suggested that in the next synod there should be an information service for the bishops, to explain to them what was happening in their own synod. Belatedly the meeting had become a scene of direct confrontation and exchanges.

Conceding, in effect, that this synod "was at least partially a failure," the bishops urged better working methods next time—in 1977. Documents in modern languages, better simultaneous translations, resort to parliamentary devices at points of order and broader use of small, working-group sessions were some of the suggestions.

But the Pope had the last word. Addressing the synod, he hailed its achievements, thanked the bishops profusely and then told them bluntly that he was not going to take most of their advice. His task had been assigned by God, the Pope said, and in the church, papal authority was "full, supreme and universal."

"The content of the faith is either Catholic or it is not," said His Holiness, and therefore it would be "dangerous to speak of diversified theologies according to continents and cultures." Local churches would have to accept Rome's authority and not try to set themselves up as final arbiters.

"Human advancement, social progress" were fine in their place, but were "not to be excessively emphasized."

"We could not allow false directions to be followed," insisted the Pope, confirming in the end, as he had in the beginning, that this was not only the synod of the bishops, but the Pope's synod.



Lionel Cruse (left) and his cousin Yvan Cruse arrive at Bordeaux court yesterday.

## Wine Broker Tells of Pervasive Fraud

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Bordeaux and improve them. There is perhaps a risk, but I didn't invest anything."

"But couldn't it be told in the tasting?" the president asked.

"I leave it up to the experts to decide," Mr. Bert said. "During all the time the fraud went on I never received a complaint from a client on the quality."

## Argentine Terrorists Warn TV, Film Figures, Monzon

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Argentina's rightist "Triple A" death squad seems to have turned its attention to cleaning up sexual morals in show business—and world heavyweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon is one of its targets.

Mr. Monzon, 32, tops one of two new death lists issued during the weekend by the "Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance." The lists carried names of politicians and show-business personalities for threatened "execution."

One list was sent to the Radical party, the biggest party in the opposition to the Peronist government. Eight party officials, including a senator and three congressional deputies, were warned to leave Argentina in 72 hours or face death.

The other list, received by the Argentine Actors' Association, included three actresses and an actor, five television and film directors, a former television station manager and Mr. Monzon.

## Starring Role

Mr. Monzon's connection with the group appears to be his starring role in his first film, "La Mary," which appeared here recently. It has some torrid sex scenes.

Radical party leaders sent a copy of the death list to President Isabel Peron, and the actors' association sent a message to Mrs. Peron expressing concern over the threats. Mrs. Peron met today with leaders of nine opposition parties to discuss measures to counter the wave of political killings and assassination threats.

Speculation that the actors' list was a hoax because of the non-political character of five of the persons named was dismissed by the actors' association, which held two urgent weekend meetings to discuss what measures to take.

Some leftist show business personalities have already fled after receiving similar threats. The "Triple A" death squad has killed at least 25 persons, including the brother of a former president and little-known labor militants, in the last few weeks.

## Nonpolitical Five

The five nonpolitical personalities were Mr. Monzon, actresses Susana Gimenez and Isabel Sarli and film directors Armando Bo and Daniel Tinayre.

Miss Gimenez appeared nude in love scenes with Mr. Monzon in "La Mary."

Miss Sarli has become Argentina's sex symbol. Mr. Bo has directed all her films.

While the actors' association declined to reveal the whereabouts of its threatened members, the police reported that Mr. Monzon had been under arrest in his home town of Santa Fe, during a family birthday party on Saturday night.

## Complaint Sworn

Police said Mr. Monzon was arrested early yesterday morning after his wife swore out a complaint against him. They said a judge released Mr. Monzon on his own recognizance after he made a statement at police headquarters, and the case is now in the investigative stage.

Today, Mr. Monzon denied he had been arrested.

The six other threatened show-business personalities have either directed or acted in controversial socio-political films, or are considered leftist sympathizers.

The death squad's moves could be rightist reprisals for killings by Marxist and other leftist Peronist guerrillas in the wave of political violence that has claimed 128 lives since the death of President Juan Peron on July 1.

Yesterday, Bruno Jordan Genta, 64, philosophy professor re-

garded as one of the ideologists of rightist nationalism, was assassinated. He was hit by eight bullets fired by unknown men as he left his home.

The president then asked, "Have you really mixed white wine with red wine?"

"Yes, that happened. A little white doesn't harm the quality when there is too much tannin in the red."

"Yes, but it's not legal."

"No, but it's good," Mr. Bert's assistant, Serge Babin, told the court that he often

## Scholars Confront 2 Authors Of Radical Thesis on Slavery

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Sutch, a Berkeley economist who reanalyzed much of the data in "Time on the Cross" and found the evidence "weak," resting partly on "selective data and dubious assumptions." He challenged the conclusions on the high quality of slave food, shelter and family life, and the book's contention that slave families were seldom torn apart by trading or migration.

## Black Viewpoint

There were relatively few black scholars at the meeting, possibly because it coincided with the conference of the Association for Afro-American Life and History in Philadelphia. But those who came were generally hostile. For example, Prof. Marcus Alexis, an economist at Northwestern University, expressed doubt that the stories of slavery days told by ex-slaves, which form the basis for much of the traditional writing on slavery, could have been so wrong about sexual exploitation, the poor food and other harsh conditions of plantation life.

For his part, Mr. Fogel took a conciliatory stand at the closing session Friday, admitting that the book is "inadequately documented," but defending the basic theme. "Our emphasis was not to deny that slavery was an oppressive system, but that it was within the system for the develop-

## Top Italian Party Urges Moro Bid To Form Cabinet

ROME, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest, has recommended that Foreign Minister Aldo Moro be named to form a new government.

Mr. Moro has been premier three times in the 36 Italian governments of the last 31 years. He has a reputation for working out compromises.

Last Friday, Christian Democratic party secretary Amintore Fanfani abandoned a two-week effort to revive the center-left coalition that has ruled Italy for the last 12 years.

The coalition, under Mariano Rumor, collapsed 25 days ago as a result of a feud by two parties in the coalition over measures to resolve the current economic crisis. The feud broke out when the Social Democrats assailed the Socialists' insistence that labor unions be consulted on major economic policies as an attempt to bring Communists into the government.

President Giovanni Leone today began consultations for choosing a new premier-designate by conferring with a Communist party delegation. He plans to meet the leaders of all major parties within the next two days.

## Rare Bison Killed On French Reserve

AUXERRE, France, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—One of the nine European bison in France was killed by an unknown gunman in an animal reserve near here, the police said yesterday.

The female bison, named "Laska," was brought to the Boudisaint reserve from Poland last year at the age of 10 months with her mate, Kall.

The women, both students at Leiden University in the Netherlands, admitted that they carried a message written in invisible ink from Damascus to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan at the request of an EL-Fatah commander.

The latest measures were taken as troops continued searching for a group of Arab terrorists believed to be hiding in northwestern Galilee.

Hundreds of soldiers were patrolling towns and villages near the Lebanese border, and schools as far south as Haifa were closed for a day.

## Rabin's Majority Handed Setback

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin's efforts to broaden his one-vote majority to government suffered a setback today when a junior coalition party voted to pull out rather than sit in the cabinet with the National Religious party.

Mr. Rabin said yesterday that he intends to bring the Religious party into the government later this week. The NRP holds 10 seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).

The governing Council of the Citizens Rights Movement, with three Knesset deputies, then voted to withdraw from the government "under present conditions." The Movement favors separation of religion and state and territorial concessions to Jordan to gain a Middle East peace. The entry of NRP into the government "would close off options" in both areas, a spokesman said.

## French Postal Strike Enters 2d Week; Economy Suffering

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The post office strike, the labor unions' first real test of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government, entered its second week today with the economy beginning to suffer. Mail service is paralyzed throughout the country, telephone and telegraph service reduced and postal checking accounts, widely used here, blocked.

Negotiations between the government and the postal unions were broken off last night, with no new meeting scheduled.

The government, which has set firm limits on wage increases as part of its anti-inflation policy, so far has refused to offer the unions anything close to the 200-franc-per-month (\$40) increase the 222,000 postal workers are seeking.

Any such settlement, officials here believe, would be followed by similar demands from other civil-service employees.

The postal workers, who frequently have been at the head of wage battles in the past, are trying to win an increase over the 1,450-franc-per-month (\$290) base starting salary of the 2 million public-sector employees. The leaders in this strike have not been the unions themselves, but the mail sorters, who are asking premiums for what they regard as dehumanizing work.

Pierre Lelong, the government under secretary in charge of the post and telephone service, added to the malaise last week when he branded the sorters' work as "stupid," and charged that too many of them were "taking it easy."

So far, the government's main effort has been to reassign 1,800 temporary mailroom workers as permanent and offer a night-work premium of 35 centimes (one hour) per hour. The main salary agreement between the government and the civil-service workers was signed last June and called for a 1.65-percent annual increase in the real wage, that is, over the inflation rate.

This is the first postal strike here since the paralysis of May,

## Arabs Report Feud Settled

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threw his full support behind Mr. Arafat, demanding that Jordan's future frontier stop on the east bank of the Jordan. King Hussein's grandfather, Abdallah, seized the West Bank from the Palestinians in 1949. Jordan lost the territory to Israel in the 1967 fighting.

Mr. Boumediene urged the summit to give up unequal backing to the PLO's claim, the sources said.

The summit had set for itself a deadline for ending its work at 9 a.m. tomorrow. The prospect of a failure of the summit to present Israel and its allies with a united Arab front before the Nov. 13 opening of the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine and prompted all sides to redouble their conciliatory efforts.

Arab sources said adoption of the final statement would strengthen the PLO's prestige before the UN debate. The PLO delegation came here after a number of diplomatic victories, including France's call for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to have a national homeland, Saudi Arabia's renewed support for Mr. Arafat and the UN's invitation to come to the General Assembly debate.

Arab oil ministers have discussed using the "oil weapon" against the West again and "sought to establish a joint position in response to the threats of the oil-consuming countries," the official Moroccan news agency said today.

No details were disclosed, but officials said the "threats" included recent statements by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the major oil consumers regard the continued flow of oil from their main sources of supply as a vital interest.

The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates met yesterday on the sidelines of the Arab summit.

## Korean Students Protest Regime

SEOUL, Oct. 28 (AP)—The police used tear gas to disperse 2,000 crowds today as thousands of other students demonstrated against the government at four universities. No injuries or arrests were reported.

The girls, all wearing black ribbons symbolizing the "death of democracy," clashed with the police outside a gate at Ewha Women's University. They were forced back to the campus, where they staged a sit-in. They demanded a new constitution and the release of students, church leaders and others jailed for political activities.

At Korea University, some 1,500 students, chanting "Dictatorship go away," also demanded political reforms. Anti-government demonstrations were also held at Yonsei University and Seoul National University.

## Gustaf to Visit U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP)—Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf will visit the United States during 1978 for the biennial celebration, the government announced.

## Venusians Fail To Make Date Near Avignon

AVIGNON, France, Oct. 28 (AP)—About 1,500 people gathered in a field near here yesterday to welcome three inhabitants from the planet Venus who a wizard had said would arrive aboard a flying object, according to messengers that he alone received and understood.

The wizard, a 32-year-old Italian mechanic, Antonio de Rosa, told his neighbors last week that three beings from Venus would arrive yesterday at 2 p.m.

The rumor spread and a crowd gathered at the scene. Some brought wine to greet the visitors.

"They are coming. I feel it. They have just started orbiting around the earth," Mr. de Rosa said to calm the crowd as no flying object came in sight.

Finally he yelled that "they will come Jan. 2, 1975, and that will be the most historical day for mankind" as he ran away from the irritated crowd.

## Big Oil Spill Off Chile Stirs Demand for Protection in U.S.

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—A large and dangerous oil spill has provided environmentalists with new evidence in their efforts to impose strict controls on the transportation of petroleum at sea.

The spill, second in size only to the 1967 Torrey Canyon disaster, but largely unnoticed because it took place off the tip of South America, occurred more than two months ago but its size is only now becoming apparent.

As a result of the spill, efforts are being pressed to win enactment of the toughest of two versions of a bill now before Congress to regulate offshore oil-unloading points. Also, a more critical look is being taken at the

## Cyprus Says Turkey Uses Refugee Issue

From WPA Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28—Cyprus accused Turkey today of using the 25,000 refugees on the island as "pawns" for a political settlement.

Launching a week's debate on the Cyprus crisis at the General Assembly, the former foreign minister, Spyros Kyprianou, who is now the UN representative, declared that there could be no bargaining until all the refugees were returned to their homes.

He also called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and the cessation of "all acts of aggression and intervention" against Cyprus.

Mr. Kyprianou said: "We expect the support of all the countries in the UN." Anticipating Turkish reservations, he urged delegates to refrain from conclusions from seeking compromises "for the purpose of accommodating the aggressor."

He submitted a resolution that would have the assembly declare that the constitutional system of Cyprus was "the concern of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots" and commend the contacts and negotiations held between representatives of the two communities.

It also would express the assembly's hope "that further efforts, including negotiations, can soon be freely conducted within the framework of the United Nations, insuring to the Republic of Cyprus, for the benefit of its people as a whole, its fundamental right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

## Final POW Exchange

NICOSIA, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The final exchange of prisoners held by Turkish and Greek Cypriot authorities took place here today, with each side releasing about 200 detainees.

The Greek Cypriots taken prisoner after last July's Turkish invasion, were brought from camps and the Turkish Cypriots were the last of 2,000 men detained in Limassol in southwest Cyprus.

Officials added that, in all, 3,208 Turkish Cypriots and 2,479 Greek Cypriots were exchanged.

Greek Cypriots are still looking for more than 5,000 of their relatives listed as missing after the invasion.

## 6 Abroad Nominated For U.S. Party Talks

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Six Americans living in Europe have been nominated to represent Democrats abroad at the Democratic party conference in Kansas City on Dec. 6.

The nominees are Susan Gasser of Brussels, Anthony Hyde and Robert Worcester of London, Mark Leffman of the Netherlands and Richard Moore and Anthony Fell of Paris.

This is the first time that either of the two political parties in the United States has granted Americans living abroad the right to voting delegates at a party conference.

## Mansfield Urges Ford Initiative Aid the Economy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mt., said yesterday that President Ford has to take the lead in coming up with specific proposals to solve the nation's economic problems.

The Senate majority leader, appearing on the TV pro "Face the Nation," said he thought wage and price controls would eventually be necessary.

"One man has to take the lead and the government has to follow," he said. "So the lead has to come from the chief of state."

He said that the nation's economic situation contains all elements for a recession, and that the country is in danger of falling into an economic morass.

Asked why he was not pro before Congress, Sen. Mansfield said he feared that any move might make the political football and prevent the nation's leaders from "facing a national dilemma."

## Poll Finds Americans Content With Personal Status

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—Americans remain fairly satisfied with their personal lives, an assessment of national opinion polls taken in the last few years.

In the national sample of more than 1,000 persons, the average ladder rating for personal affairs was 6.5, exactly the same as it was in a comparable survey conducted in 1969. It has not changed significantly in any of the five surveys conducted since that year.

The authors of "State of the Nation-1974" say this stability calls "into question the assertion by some observers that Americans are less satisfied with their personal lives today than in an idealized past of the 'good old days'."

The public attitude toward the condition of the nation has changed substantially since 1969,

### But They Are Worried About State of the Nation

15 years. Persons are shown a 10-rung ladder representing a range from the best to worst possible conditions and asked to indicate where they think they stand.

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The public attitude toward the condition of the nation has changed substantially since 1969,

according to the poll, and represents a "deterioration" in the sense of national well-being. In 1969 the national ladder rating was 6.7. In the poll taken in April, 1974, it had declined to 6.5.

The poll was directed by William Waite and Lloyd Free, of Potomac Associates in Washington, and carried out by interviewers of the Gallup organization.

A Sense of Progress

The authors conclude that Americans had "a marked sense of personal progress from past to present and were significantly optimistic about their personal futures."

"In sharp contrast," it said, "the people's assessment of the relative state of their nation... was exceedingly pessimistic. As Americans looked beyond the confines of their personal lives

and surveyed the national scene around them, they were saying in no uncertain terms that there was indeed something 'deeply wrong' with their country."

Asked to describe what problems bothered them most, Americans chose rising prices and the cost of living as the greatest concerns. These were followed closely by concern about violence and crime in American life.

Corruption among government officials ranked fourth on the list. But when asked to evaluate the significance of the Watergate affair, these interviewers ranked it 19th among their concerns.

Foreign Affairs

Like previous polls, "State of the Nation-1974" confirmed that foreign affairs have drop-

ped to the bottom of the list of national concerns—a sharp change from the mid-1960s. In the 1964 survey, the top five items of concern were related to unresolved international affairs and national defense.

In the 1974 survey, however, such issues as conflict with the Soviet Union, the problem of Communist China and the Arab-Israeli conflict are ranked almost at the bottom of the list of public concerns.

"The public... believes that international tensions have eased and there is no longer as much need to worry about external dangers as there was in past years," the authors conclude.

High on the list of domestic concerns were drugs, health insurance, consumer protection, water pollution and fuel shortages.

At the bottom of the list of 30 concerns was an item dealing with "the problems of black Americans."

## Landslide Seen for Democrat

### The 'Eagleton Affair' Turns Against Senator's Opponent

By Jules Witcover

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28 (WP).—A little grayer now, but just as lively as he was in 1972 when he bounced on and off the Democratic national ticket, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., stood happily before a meeting of the party faithful who, the polls say, will give him a landslide vote and a second term on Tuesday of next week.

Sen. Eagleton was telling them how he and his beagle, Pumpkin, were watching television and heard Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts propose to alleviate the food shortage "by killing off half the cats and dogs in the United States."

"Well, my dog picked up one of her ears when she heard that," Sen. Eagleton related, "so I said to her, 'Pumpkin, Butts says you've got to go.' And then the senator added, as the audience roared and applauded:

"I hope you won't make light of this. I talk to my dog and my dog talks to me. But by all means, never tell George McGovern."

And that is how the "Eagleton affair" is treated now, two years after Sen. McGovern dropped the 44-year-old Missourian as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate on disclosure of his history of mental illness.

'Sympathy Vote'

Sen. Eagleton's opponent in this year's Senate race, 63-year-old former Rep. Thomas Curtis, learned to his chagrin a few weeks ago that any discussion of the 1972 Eagleton-McGovern episode is playing with dynamite. Mr. Curtis accused Sen. Eagleton of "encouraging a sympathy vote for himself" over the affair and called on him to release his medical records, which Sen. Eagleton "steadfastly has declined to do on the grounds that his doctors will not permit it."

In a letter to a complaining Eagleton supporter, Mr. Curtis asked: "Is it possible that Mr. Eagleton is conducting a campaign to get people to feel sorry for him because he has problems? And is he so calloused that he and his supporters are falsely spreading the word around that I am calling attention to his mental problems and alleged drinking habits?"

Mr. Curtis wrote that Sen. Eagleton's "mental condition" was "not a major item in the qualifications" to be a senator and hence he was not raising it in this race. It was important, though, in a national candidate, he said, "where the nation's very life may depend upon the chief executive's calmness—for example, pressing the button which might start an atomic war."

Here, Mr. Curtis argued, was where a legitimate issue could be raised against Sen. Eagleton. "Anyone who deliberately fails to inform his own party leaders and seeks to hide this from the public is guilty of a serious breach of responsibility," he wrote.

Letter to Newspapers

Having raised these points, Mr. Curtis said he would not discuss the issue again—and promptly dispatched copies of the letter to St. Louis's two daily newspapers, saying that they had the responsibility to raise the integrity issue in this regard, while he did not.

A storm of criticism against Mr. Curtis followed. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch called the action an "unwarranted personal attack" on Sen. Eagleton and "shabby" campaigning, and Republican papers expressed "disappointment" in Mr. Curtis.

At Curtis headquarters, the man who approved the letter and has been directing the challenger's campaign is Lynn Nofziger, former aide to the Republican National Committee and the Nixon administration, and once a political adviser to California's Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Nofziger signed up with Mr. Curtis after leaving the cam-

paign of Republican Leo Thorness, the former Vietnam prisoner of war running against Sen. McGovern in South Dakota, when Sen. McGovern singled him out as an alumnus of "the Nixon dirty tricks team."

Sen. Eagleton last week called Mr. Nofziger's presence "an affront to the kind of clean campaigning which Missourians expect and deserve." He charged that there had been "a marked increase in distortions of my records, misleading statements and a general negative campaign" since Mr. Nofziger took over in early September.

Aide Defended

Mr. Curtis, however, defended Mr. Nofziger as "a reputable man" and charged Sen. Eagleton with McCarthyism.

Mr. Nofziger says the letter was part of an effort to challenge Sen. Eagleton's honesty and integrity in the "Eagleton affair" without raising questions about his mental health.

But Mr. Curtis said he does not need to raise this issue anymore because "Eagleton has misrepresented the facts on so many other things." He said Sen. Eagleton is for gun control, deficit spending and school busing, although the senator says otherwise. In a speech at St. Louis University the other day, Sen. Eagleton did, indeed, strike a very moderate posture on all these issues—another frustration of the conservative Mr. Curtis, who is trying to paint the race as a clear-cut right-against-left contest.

In 1968, Mr. Curtis won most of the rural, small-town votes but lost St. Louis and Kansas City by the wide margins and lost the election by one percentage point.

Sen. Eagleton is a relaxed and happy warrior as he approaches Election Day. Of the 1972 debate that seemed then to mark his darkest political hour, he says now: "I came out of it with more pluses than minuses. The ticket was predestined to defeat anyway. In no way did it dampen my enthusiasm for politics. I never was bitter and I never felt I had been victimized."



Sen. Thomas Eagleton



Thomas Curtis

## Italy Set to Cut Power in Winter

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—Electricity will be cut for up to three hours a week throughout Italy during the winter because of a national power-rationing plan. Enel, the state electricity company, announced today.

The rationing has been made necessary by a shortage of oil for its plants, Enel said. It added that production in Italian petroleum refineries has been cut because they are stocked with unsold gasoline, thus automatically limiting production of fuel for industrial purposes.

## British U.S. Time Shift

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—British summer time ended yesterday and clocks were put back an hour to Greenwich Mean Time. The United States returned to standard time.

## Diamonds are free in Israel

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## Episcopal Bishops

### Episcopal Women Priests Regularly Celebrate Communion

By Marjorie Hyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (WP).—Men priests of the Episcopal Church, ranging in age to 79, defied four church discipline officers last night by performing the most sacred function of the church—the celebration of communion.

Some 1,000 persons burst into the three-story church at sunrise-yellow dawn, armed with a massive banner, marched down the steps of Riverside Church.

Participants were the Rev. Hayward, 27, of New York; Allison Cheek, 47, of Va., and the Rev. Ridgion Picard, 79, of N.J. They were among 11 women who had been defrocked in a controversial Philadelphia case last July.

Speakers at last night's service noted the ecclesiastical chaos over this issue. One of them was Dr. Charles Willie, of Harvard University's graduate school of education. Formerly vice-president of the Episcopal Church's House of Bishops, Mr. Willie resigned that post in protest against the Episcopal bishops' ruling that the women's ordinations were invalid.

Dr. Willie declared, "The Episcopal Church finds itself today in a state of sin because of its attempt to prohibit women from participating fully in all phases of church life, including the priesthood." He said last night's service "will break the arrogant idea for all time that men have a special capacity to mediate between God and the people of God, especially with reference to the sacraments."

A black who has led in his

Asked if the service helped her realize her goal, the Rev. Picard responded, "This is the goal."

The Rev. Cheek said the church's opposition to women priests "is a primitive fear of women."

The Rev. Hayward said she sought the priesthood to "respond to what I believe in spiritually. You don't wait for laws to be changed, you act and bring about a change."

"All of the furor is based on sexuality, the church is hung up with everything that has to do with sex."

A Matter of Dispute

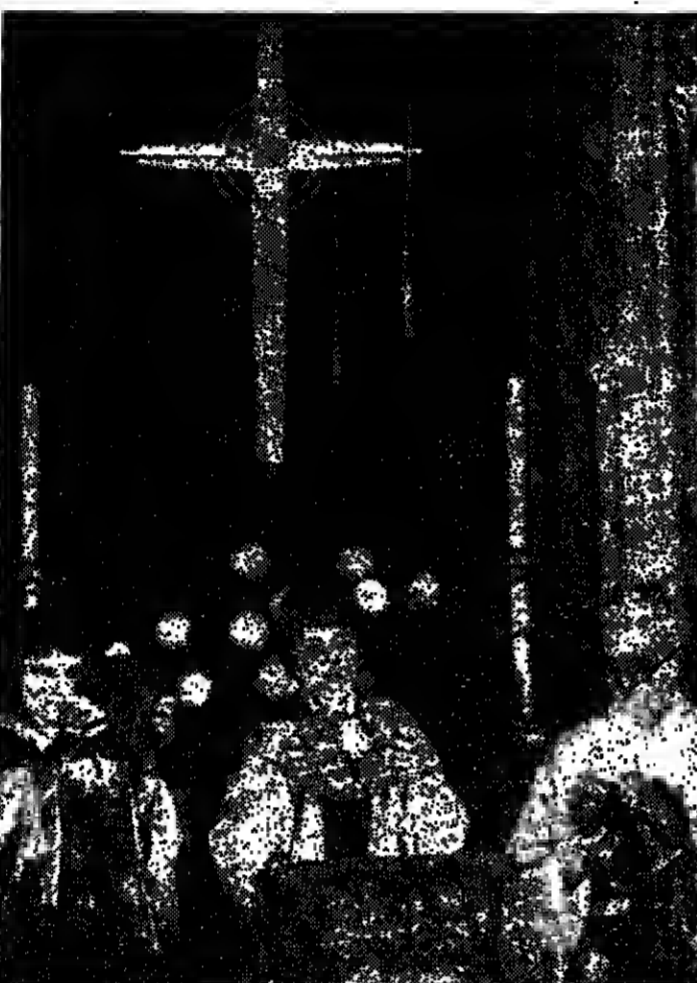
The right of the women to perform the priestly functions is still a matter of dispute. Experts in canon law have challenged both the opinion of the bishops and their right under church law to rule on the question.

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Three women Episcopal priests celebrate Eucharist at Riverside Church in New York. From left: Rev. Allison Cheek, Rev. Carter Heyward and Rev. Jeannette Picard.

church's fight against racism, Dr. Willie drew applause when he said God "is the God of women as well as of men."

Five more of the 11 women who were ordained were present at the service last night but did not participate as priests.

Under canon law, the three women who did celebrate the Eucharist could be subject to church discipline, since they were

not authorized to do so by the respective bishops to whom they are canonically responsible. Both Bishop Paul Moore of New York and Bishop Robert Hall of Virginia indicated before last night's service that they had no plans for stern disciplinary actions.

"Unauthorized persons have celebrated the Eucharist before, and the sky didn't fall in," said Bishop Hall.

The largest loan was to Robert Anderson, who served as secretary of the Treasury during the Eisenhower administration and was described by Mr. Rockefeller as a long-time friend.

According to the three-page list, Mr. Anderson received a \$60,000 loan on Jan. 2, 1967, and \$34,000 on April 1, 1967. Both loans were repaid in full on June 6, 1967, nearly two months before Mr. Anderson became Treasury secretary.

The next-largest personal loan was \$50,000 to Wallace Harrison, who was director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs during the 1940s and "an intimate friend and associate for over 40 years," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Mr. Rockefeller said that while some of the persons to whom he lent money held public office, they were private citizens at the time the loans were made.

Included among the loans were salary advances to the chief of the Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention during 1958, when New York State legislative funding had ended.

Germans Crack Arms-Deal Ring

SAARBRÜCKEN, West Germany, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Alfred Wilhelm, the Saarland state interior minister, said today that detectives have cracked a ring of illegal arms dealers in the course of a nationwide raid.

Mr. Wilhelm said police arrested four men and that 34 others were being questioned.

He also said the officers found quantities of arms, explosives and a "big part" of the 90 anti-tank missiles which disappeared from a U.S. Army base near Heidelberg on Aug. 28.

Mr. Wilhelm said that one of the arrested men had set up contacts with an outlawed Croatian exile organization.

Strike at U.S. Bases

SEOUL, Oct. 28 (UPI).—South Korean workers at U.S. military installations will strike tomorrow to press for a 40-per-cent pay rise, a spokesman said today.

## nt Testifies Mitchell Approved Break-Ins and Wiretaps

NEWTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Hunt testified at the cover-up trial today that he told in April, 1972, he before the break-in, "big man" had approved intelligence plan call break-ins and wire-

the "big man" was, led: was only one big man in the entire planning. The big man involved, was the attorney Dr. John Mitchell.

He was charged with the burglary and the Watergate trial, said it was an break-in conspiracy on Liddy, who told him Mitchell had approved the operation.

The 'Big Boy'

how he knew Liddy r. Mitchell, Hunt said / always referred to the new general "as the big also as the big boy."

ever drew a laugh from sell, one of five defended with conspiring to stigation of the Water-

in.

ther defendants are H. R. and John Ehrlichman, assistant Attorney Gen-

eral Robert Mardian, and a former attorney for the Nixon re-election committee, Kenneth Parkinson.

Whether or not Mr. Mitchell approved the plan is not at issue in the trial. Instead, the defendants have been charged in connection with covering up high-level involvement in Watergate.

Over protests from defense attorneys, U.S. District Judge John Sirica agreed to a prosecution request to call Mitchell as a witness, which meant that both prosecution and defense attorneys could ask leading questions in an attempt to get him to tell all he knows.

The prosecutors cited several instances in which Hunt allegedly lied to a grand jury after he was given immunity from prosecution in exchange for his cooperation.

Under questioning by Assistant Special Prosecutor Richard Benjamin, Hunt admitted that he had lied at least 12 times since granted immunity from prosecution.

He said he lied about his contacts with former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson and fellow break-in defendant James McCord as well as about his knowledge of the involvement of others in the Watergate break-in.

CIA Agent and Author

Hunt, a former CIA agent and an author of spy novels, told the now-famous story of how he was recruited by Liddy to help develop a political intelligence unit for the Nixon re-election committee.

He testified that Liddy "asked me to help him prepare a budget related to certain projects desired" by Mr. Mitchell, John Dean, then White House counsel, and John Edgar Hoover, then acting director of the re-election committee.

Hunt described how he helped Liddy prepare a budget of nearly \$1 million for a plan code-named Gemstone, which included illegal break-ins, electronic surveillance, as well as kidnapping squads and prostitutes to compromise prominent Democrats.

Liddy's proposed intelligence plans were rejected twice at meetings in Mr. Mitchell's Justice Department office, Hunt said.

But in early April, 1972, Hunt said, the plan was scaled down to a budget of "something under \$350,000" and it was then that Liddy told him "the big man had given his approval."

Asked if the scaled-down plan still contained plans for bugging and illegal entries, Hunt said it did.

Hunt said Mr. Mitchell was to occupy the same hotel suite in Miami Beach—where both parties national political conventions were held in 1972—as Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

The Democrats met first, and

## Two Months Before Watergate

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The Democrats met first, and

## Bogus \$8 Million Seized in the U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Secret Service agents arrested four men last night and confiscated \$8 million in counterfeit \$100 bills—the biggest such seizure in U.S. history.

The arrests were made in quick succession in different sections of southeast Los Angeles. Agents stopped trucks and searched a gasoline station and a house in the eastern suburb of Cerritos, where the money allegedly was printed.

Agents armed with search warrants reportedly found an offset printing press there as well as the simulated red and blue fiber paper used in the manufacture of the notes.

Bomb Blast Damages Building in San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 28 (AP).—A bomb exploded early today in the Caribbean Towers office building here, causing some damage but no injuries.

The blast occurred two days after a Puerto Rican independence group set off bombs in New York City, but it was not known if there was a connection.

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## Autocratic Terror

Five bombs went off in New York City on Saturday, early enough so that no one was killed or injured. The Armed Forces of Puerto Rican Liberation claimed responsibility. In Scheveningen, near The Hague, Dutch hostages were seized in a prison incident related to an earlier plane hijacking by two Arabs. There seems to be some association with the Palestine guerrilla movement.

The New York bombings preceded a mass meeting of Puerto Ricans demanding independence for their island. The Scheveningen affair coincided with the gathering in Rabat, of Arab leaders, and the question of Palestine was the most engrossing aspect of it. There are good reasons to believe that the timing of the bombings was deliberate and that of the seizure of the hostages in the prison chapel accidental, so far as the official gatherings were concerned. But, in any case, the public debates and the private use of force, in both instances, shed light on one another.

Puerto Rico has "commonwealth status" within the United States—that is to say, a large degree of local autonomy. There is a political party devoted to independence in the island; it has never mustered more than 5 per cent of the vote. The question of Palestine is so complex that the Arab states themselves cannot agree about it. Yet terrorists have no compunction in using force, far from the areas immediately concerned, to assert, as they say, the will of the peoples involved.

One of the speakers at the rally in New York cited an equation often given about the American Revolution: that one-third of the colonists wanted independence, one-third were indifferent and one-third wanted to remain British. "We shall get it the same way it need be," he boasted. He ignored the overwhelming vote of Puerto Ricans for their present status, and the fact that many would like statehood. But his general assumption that a minority of activists know what is best for their people and are going to give it to them whether they like it or not is common to many of that breed, including the Irish Republican Army.

The evidence about the wishes of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico is incontestable; that about the Irish, whether in the North or the South, is also expressed at the ballot box. The Palestinians have never been consulted on the same basis. But for all of these there are small groups that claim to represent them with guns and bombs. It is an autocracy of terror, that usually finds greater support outside their movement and outside those who are most directly concerned, and that trades upon a romanticism or revolution to justify destruction and murder. It is, in this tight-knit world, replete with delicate mechanisms for the maintenance of the human community, a dangerous element, both in what it actually achieves in death and disruption and in what it seeks to impose. It is time that the world recognized the common threat, and realized that the mindless gun or bomb is a peril to all.

## Ties With East Europe

The pattern of gradual progress in American relations with Communist East Europe stands to be disrupted if a solution is not speedily found to a dispute involving Czechoslovakia. Though Prague is, in Secretary of State Kissinger's words, "last on our list" in East Europe because of the Soviet intervention of 1968, Washington and Prague until recently had been edging back toward normal relations. The Czechs agreed last July to pay some \$20 million against the \$50 million claimed for American property nationalized after 1945. In return, they were to receive (1) access to credits, (2) an end to tariff discrimination against their goods and (3) some 18 tons of their gold seized by the wartime Allies from Nazi Germany. The Senate Finance Committee, however, then passed a special-interest trade bill amendment requiring Prague first to pay not 40 cents but 100 cents on each dollar of claims. The State Department worries that this demand will jeopardize U.S.-Czech relations. The claimants respond that the Czechs will cough up the extra 60 cents out of concern that otherwise they would be frozen out of the considerable benefits promised them in the trade bill that now seems in prospect.

In the light of past American-Czech relations, the ironies are ample. Immediately after the war, the American government, vigorously representing the interests of nationalized American corporations, pressed their claims (and other political demands) hard. The Czechs balked. Whether a more understanding American attitude might have helped preempt the 1948 Communist coup remains a question that divides American historians. Today, however, some American

corporations feel that their government, specifically the State Department, is not representing them vigorously enough; hence the end run to Congress. The State Department's new attitude is that the further satisfaction of these corporate interests should yield to its building of a political edifice in which relations with East Europe proceed steadily and keep up with relations with the Soviet Union. With the accord on Soviet emigration having just freed the trade bill from a two-year political ice jam, the State Department is anxious to test every East-bloc country except Czechoslovakia come in out of the cold.

Trade with Communist countries is often portrayed by its advocates as a medium of peace. This viewpoint fits the U.S. Calvinist heritage and its economic appetite alike. By its students, however, such trade is seen—correctly—as a political as well as an economic activity, one which sometimes enhances direct political ties and sometimes cuts across them. In trade with countries whose economic acts are entirely state-directed, it cannot be otherwise, though Americans, whose own economic acts are at a certain remove from the state, are not accustomed to thinking so. Whether in the Czech case 40 cents on the dollar is a suitable compromise of the corporate claims and national interests involved, we are not prepared to say. The Senate's calendar puts it up to Prague to decide whether to make a new and sweeter offer or to gamble by sticking with its previous one. In any event, we should all understand that in the dealing with Communist governments, trade and diplomacy are gone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### U.S.-Soviet Relations

Though he has less of a free hand than in the Nixon days, Henry Kissinger remains an extremely effective negotiator and secretary of state. But the result produced by Ford's firmer line on matters like grain deliveries has started people saying that Kissinger is too soft with the Russians. And certainly those nations negotiating with the Russians have often yielded to the temptation of claiming "concessions" which really consisted of things any normal civilized country would regard as a matter of course. So any easing of emigration restrictions on Soviet Jews must not be confused with genuine liberalization. And in addition, Moscow has still failed to make any substantial contribution to détente. The troop buildup in East Europe remains and new floods of Russian arms are reaching Syria and Egypt. Under these circumstances it would seem worth considering whether the

Chinese corner of the famous triangle has not been over-neglected recently. Vladivostok appears a clumsy choice of venue for the next American-Soviet summit.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

\* \* \*

Despite the bland official communiqué it seems that all did not go quite as smoothly as was hoped in the talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev. The main reason seems to be that the Russians are infuriated at the publicity given to assurances from Moscow that Russia would allow Jews to emigrate in return for favorable trade treatment from Washington. This is one more example of the need for private and discreet diplomacy. Americans should realize that sometimes a vow of silence is the best way of reaching a desired objective.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

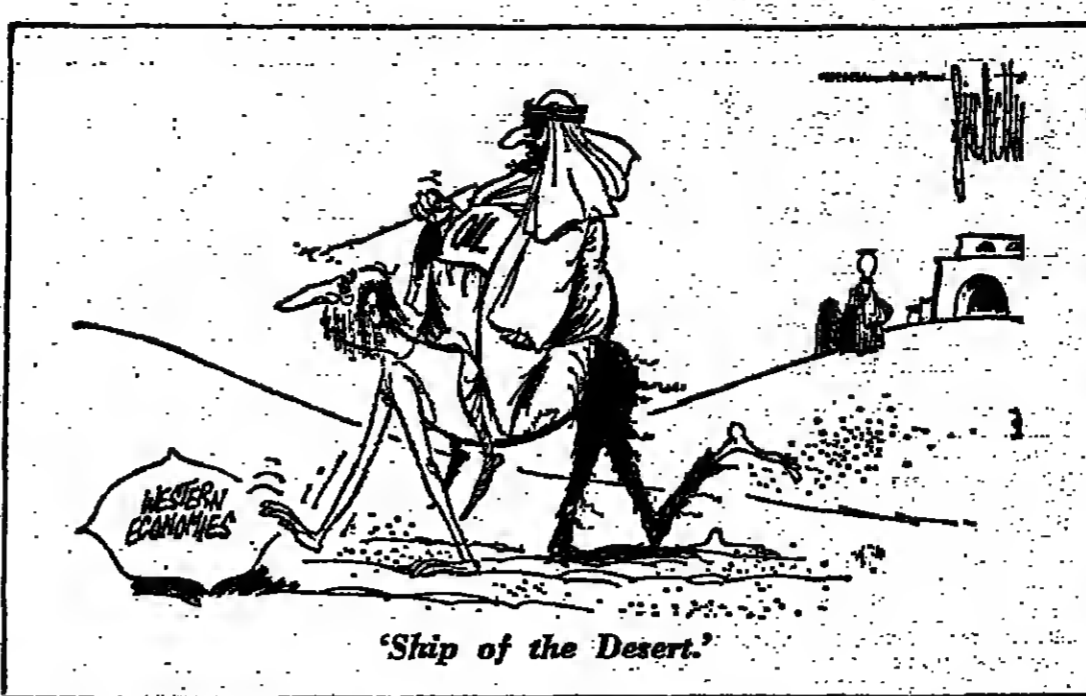
October 29, 1899

NEW YORK—The Automobile Club of America, determined to test the right of the Park Commissioners to exclude their vehicles from the Central Park, has made a test case. A member rode in the park yesterday and was arrested. He was bailed out and appeared before the police court this morning. The Park Department asked for an adjournment till Tuesday, which was granted. The club's lawyers insist that the park officials violate the city charter in refusing admission to automobiles.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1924

PARIS—Russia was reinstated yesterday to good standing in the European family of nations when the French government sent a telegram announcing that the Soviet government had been accorded *de jure* recognition and that an exchange of ambassadors would be acceptable to France. Thus, seven years after the advent of Bolshevism, the United States remains the only nation which refuses to give recognition to the Soviet authorities until they have taken pledges to conform to international usage and law.



## A Dream Begins to Take Shape

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—What we are now witnessing in public is a series of events similar to that which launched, in great secrecy, Mr. Kissinger's "grand design" during the Nixon administration. At that time there were the secret trips to Paris for the Vietnam peace negotiations, the visits to Peking and the talks with the Russians, all designed to come to a grand climax in time for the 1973 Nixon election—and they did.

Peace in Vietnam was "at hand," Mr. Nixon had walked up to the Great Wall of China and had personally put an end to the historic Chinese-American conflict. In Moscow he signed the first SALT agreement, making the first break in the mushroom cloud that had hung over mankind for so long.

Now Kissinger's Moscow visit has laid the groundwork for the Ford-Brezhnev summit next month, which should in turn help to obtain a SALT agreement by next summer's summit. The Nixon spectacular was just in time for the 1972 election. The 1975 spectacular would be just in time for the 26th Party Congress, as important for Brezhnev as the 1972 election was for Nixon.

### Moscow's Hopes

Next come Brezhnev's summit meetings with Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing. Moscow hopes that the two visits will culminate, also by next summer, in two major successes for Brezhnev.

The big trade deals to which the series of summits should lead could show his policy of economic coexistence to be justified, in face of domestic critics who hint that he is making his political concessions for uncertain economic returns. And the Geneva conference will clearly yield a spectacular European summit. This will put the seal of success on Brezhnev's European policy which was designed to legitimize Russia's world role and advance into the middle of Europe.

But even these are only small beginnings. The big item on the agenda of the 26th Congress is not just the new five-year plan, but an unprecedented 15-year plan. This will provide a specific statement of long-term Soviet ends, a political as well as an economic commitment—and a focus of inner Kremlin struggle. Since the death of Stalin, each five-year plan has provoked hidden struggle between hard-liners and moderates. The line of division runs usually between those who want more money for arms and those who favor the civilian economy. The fall of Khrushchev was due in large part to the hardliners' refusal to accept the five-year plan then under debate.

For more is involved in the debate now taking shape. The allocation of resources for the next five-year plan would be approved formally at the 26th Congress, after the issues have been fought out secretly in the Kremlin. The outcome will predetermine the shape of things to come during the whole 15-year period, for the complexity of modern technology is making industrial as well as military lead-times longer than ever. This means that the main directions of economic policy, of the allocation of resources, and therefore of military policy and strategy, must be agreed at least in outline before the 26th Congress. Yet all these decisions must depend on uncertain predictions of foreign policy developments—on a breakthrough in

SALT-II, on the revival of the huge economic deals between the United States and the Soviet Union mooted during the Nixon administration. Brezhnev would argue that, to plan with some degree of assurance even for the next five years, he must have President Ford's clear commitment to a Soviet-American détente that would embrace far-reaching arms and economic agreements. Brezhnev would need these in order to convince his Kremlin critics that his grand vision of the future is not the pipe dream it now seems to be.

It is the dream of a world in which the United States and the Soviet Union lead a concert of powers bent upon a global system, incorporating arrangements for collective security as well as economic and cultural interdependence. The sharing of world resources as well as their protection, participation in producing food for the world's starving as well as its distribution. It is a dream which Kissinger sees, also, as an alternative to his own nightmare of the breakdown of Western

civilization, just as some in Moscow see it as the salvation for a Soviet regime endangered by the rush of technological and political change. But next year's summit agreements could incorporate only the first building blocks of any such structure. They could help Brezhnev in the short run, but for the longer term he would need a partner in the White House who would share the Kissingerian vision—a Ford, that is, rather than a Jackson. Brezhnev too would therefore have a commitment to Ford's re-election in 1976, which creates a web of interests between them similar to that woven by Kissinger in his pre-1972 travels.

Kissinger's belief that if the dream is to come true, Ford and Brezhnev must take on the military-political complex in both countries, provides the framework for the interaction between the incumbents of the White House and the Kremlin—and between them and their opponents in both countries. The pattern for the next two years is set, even if the outcome is uncertain.

## A Municipal Report

By Anthony Lewis

GREENVILLE, S. C.—There is a special place for James Mann in our memory of that extraordinary week last summer when the House Judiciary Committee debated the impeachment of Richard Nixon. In his soft, intense voice, reflecting on the role of the people and their representatives in his democracy, Mann seemed to speak for the old American values, re-emerging after bad times. No one who listened is likely to forget his warning that, if the system failed now, "The next time there may be no watchdog in the night."

Mann was the more significant because he was a conservative congressman from a conservative district in South Carolina—one that had given Nixon 94 per cent of its votes in 1972. What kind of place was it that could produce such a person? Would the district, like Mann, be changed by Watergate?

The district is in the Piedmont country of South Carolina, the plateau running west to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The largest city is Greenville. Mann was born and still has his home here, and a brief visit to Greenville does enlarge one's understanding of what he did last July.

### Complicated

Like Mann, Greenville is more complicated than its voting record might suggest. One of the wisest men in the chamber of commerce is James Mann, Jr., a young man in Greenville University, Dr. L. D. Johnson, and he calls it "a paradoxical community."

Greenville itself is an example. A church-related institution since its founding in 1826, partly supported by the South Carolina Baptists, it is a university devoted to the open mind, cultivating variety in politics and scholarship. Johnson, opening the present term, warned against such assumptions as the notion that "technology in all its splendor is moving us steadily toward the realization of the Kingdom of God on earth."

Yet all these decisions must depend on uncertain predictions of foreign policy developments—on a breakthrough in

Down the road from Furman is Bob Jones University, which follows the old ways of religious fundamentalism. Male students at Bob Jones have short haircuts, the women all wear skirts. The theory of evolution is denounced. Even Billy Graham is regarded as a dangerous character; the Bob Jones University Press publishes "Billy Graham and the Church of Rome—An Exposure" by the Rev. Ian Paisley of Belfast.

Greenville has an impressive new public library, a large new museum with art workshops, a new theater. It also has a high murder rate, due in part to violence among the mountain people who move down to work in the mills.

Out on the highway there is a large factory with a neon sign over it: The Gospel Hour Inc. There Oliver P. Green, a long-time radio evangelist, publishes books and pamphlets. A few hundred yards away another sign proclaims the Venus Health Clinic, Female Staff, in a.m. 9 a.m. A high-board fence allows customers of the massage parlor to peek in anonymously.

It is a textile area with a strong anti-union tradition. South Carolina still has a right-to-work law. One of the independent figures in the area is Roger Mottishaw, the textile magnate who was a close and enduring supporter of Mann.

But electronics and all kinds of industries are pouring in. Greenville's population, 68,000 in 1970, is now variously estimated at 80,000 or 100,000, and going up fast. Labor is so short that unemployment is under 2 per cent in the area. New industry is bringing in new people with different ideas.

"There is no such thing any more as the hinterland," Johnson remarked. He was talking about Greenville—and about the United States. For what the visitor feels in Greenville is how intensely American it is, with all the changes and the contradictions. And the ideas.

### Questions

Again and again in Greenville the visitor hears troubled questions: How could we have been so wrong about Nixon? Were our institutions strong, or were we lucky? Can democracy survive the economic and social strains of the kind building up in the world now? Watergate has left the mark. But there was something here before, something healthily American, that helped to shape James Mann.

President Ford came to Greenville the other day on a campaign tour. Only 800 tickets were sold for a \$100-a-plate lunch in a hall that could seat 3,000. Probably not too much should be made of that, politically, but there is a sense of disappointment in Ford. A banker, an insurance man, an advertising executive, wondered why he did not ask more of the American people—ask what the times demand.

In the end that may be the message of Greenville: just as in the Watergate experience, the people of this country have more courage and more common sense than their leaders appreciate.

inaction with their own flesh, are no longer afraid of stepping on a few toes. We will go anywhere, anytime to tell the story of how our great nation is being rescued by an irresponsible and dishonest bureaucracy.

Sen. Proxmire modified his earlier, partially informed, position against Pan Am and, in a Sept. 25 speech, suggested a number of adjustments that should be made to assist U.S. airlines. He has also voted in favor of a new bill which forces the Civil Aeronautics Board to police the competitive environment in which American international air carriers must operate.

I cannot, however, claim credit for having tamed the streaking colt. The pilot who got his attention was Richard Seip; somewhat less handsome than I, but a helluva lot faster runner.

R.J. BRENNAN.  
Berlin.

## Soviet Compromise On Emigration Issue

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON—The intricate deal that the Soviet Union has now struck with Henry Kissinger and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., on the question of emigration by its own citizens is surely one of the most significant developments of the cold war era. Or it is a trick for which the Russians could pay dearly.

There seems no reasonable middle position between those two. Either the men in the Kremlin have made an extraordinary compromise in pursuit of détente—and American economic assistance—or they have allowed Sen. Jackson to trap them in a hard place from which there is not likely to be any comfortable exit.

The Russians have put themselves in this vulnerable position without—on the record, at least—saying anything at all. Their presence in the agreement—really an exchange of letters between Kissinger and Jackson—consists of one oblique reference in the Kissinger letter:

"...on the basis of discussions that have been conducted with Soviet representatives, I should like to inform you that we have been assured..." Then Kissinger listed the assurances he wished to convey.

### Radical Change

Kissinger could not have used that language if the Soviets had not read and accepted his entire letter. And the contents of the letter describe what should be a radical change in Soviet domestic policy.

Until now, the official Soviet attitude toward Jews who wanted to emigrate has been a complex combination of willingness and bitter opposition. On one hand, more than 80,000 Soviet Jews have been allowed to emigrate, mostly to Israel, since 1967. On the other hand, most of these were elderly or untrained, and most lived in peripheral areas of the Soviet Union.

Men and women in prominent positions, with important jobs or unusual training, have often been denied permission to emigrate. Hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, have been fired from their jobs the moment they applied for exit visas.

The authorities have told numerous Jews that they cannot emigrate because they hold sensitive positions in Soviet society and knew things that might interest foreign enemies. This was an argument for denying exit visas has been given to men who work in Soviet military industry as well as to a scholar of ancient Chinese philosophy and a movie cameraman. The authorities seldom indicate whether details on this ground are permanent or temporary.

### Jews Harassed

In dozens of well-documented cases, the Russians have harassed Jewish Jews who sought to emigrate. They have arrested Jews, sent their children to the army, trumped up criminal charges against them, denied them means of livelihood and even food to eat. While many left, many others suffered.

Soviet Jews interpreted all this as a policy of selective intimidation intended to discourage the most talented and best placed Jews from trying to emigrate, while Jews from working backgrounds and particularly those from non-productive age brackets have been allowed to leave.

For several years, many members of the Jewish intelligentsia defied the implied warning of the official line, and applied to emigrate despite the dangers. During the last year or so, however, fewer people from this group have heeded their documents, as the Russians describe applying to leave. The policy of intimidation seems to be working.

(Also at work, no doubt, were discouraging letters from Soviet Jews who have emigrated to Israel and found it difficult to adjust to their new lives. Soviet emigrants now living in Israel said last summer they had written more such letters to friends and relatives in the Soviet Union since the Yom Kippur war of October, 1973.)

Now, according to Kissinger's letter to Jackson, the Soviets have promised to abandon that policy. That is the import of Kissinger's assurance that there will be no "punitive actions against individuals seeking to emigrate."

Specifically including firing them from their jobs, denying them exit visas, or subjecting them to public criticism.

Moreover, the Kissinger letter includes an admission that some kinds of "obstacles" were "frequently used in the past" to impede Soviet citizens seeking exit visas. These will no longer be employed, the secretary pledged.

Kissinger's letter also says that Soviet citizens denied visas because they once held "sensitive positions" will now be informed of the date which they may expect to be eligible for emigration.

In other words, a Soviet who previously feared to apply an exit visa because he knew might lose his job, be harassed by the authorities and be denied visas on the grounds of his "sensitive positions" should no longer be afraid of arbitrary and explained official behavior.

The gist of the Kissinger assurance is that the Soviet government will handle applications to emigrate in a fair, orderly, understandable fashion. In other words, the Soviet authorities will give up the capriciousness, arbitrariness that has been at heart of their emigration policy heretofore. If that is really so, it seems likely that thousands of Jews who previously did not consider emigration now do so.

This is not to say that Soviets have bound themselves to emigration on all points. Some sections of the Soviet leadership are wary of any such move, and they do not want to see the effect that "punitive actions against individuals" to emigrate from the U.S. would be violations of Soviet regulations and will therefore not be permitted by the government of the U.S.S.R. "A questionable emigration" is a Soviet law didn't stop you from actions in the past.

Jackson tried to harden some of the vague assurances in Kissinger's letter in his own. The senator was particularly concerned about the number of people who will now be able to emigrate and he suggests 50,000 a year as a "bench mark." President Ford has noted that Russians did not agree to figure.

Kissinger's letter does say that emigration "would be to rise promptly from the level" when 35,000 Jews left Soviet Union, provided more continue to apply to emigrate.

### Vagueness

Despite this vagueness, the plans would be foolish to think they could easily stretch to the general promise. Kissinger conveyed on their behalf. I have learned already that Jackson is a formidable adversary. If they now choose to make an agreement entered into, modify the senator, the consequences for their trade, America and détente in general could be grave.

The Russians have allowed questions of emigration to be a key test of their good intentions. If they try to do it, they will be applying to apply it irregularly. Sen. Jackson can be counted on to do as much of a protest as he can if the Soviets violated the existing SALT treaties. The special protests could be effective.

So if they have not met foolish mistake, the Soviets appear to have caved in to Jackson and the majority of stores and representatives supported him. By Russian standards this is a humiliation put to a vote in the Soviet Union. A large majority of proud citizens would almost certainly reject such a compromise.

Some Kremlinologists will claim that the compromise, desperate act by a Soviet government that feels it cannot live without American trade investments. Someone who spent the last three years in Soviet Union cannot accept this.

Shape of Economic By Western standards the Soviet economy is in bad shape. There is no doubt that the Russians have mastered through. They are eager American credits, products, investments, and this eagerness must have influenced the Soviet Union's decision on emigration. The Soviet Union's economic future does not depend on United States. The men in the Kremlin appear to have won their interests and concede they could and should risk unknown consequences of compromise on emigration.

If it really means what it is, the Soviet compromise might be the first impressively confident decision these leaders have ever taken. It is a significant sacrifice on behalf of a trade.

If it is not what it seems the Soviet leaders do intend to live up to Kissinger's assurances, détente will be in jeopardy.





## Germany Sets Terms for Firms' Fusion

### Energy Concern

WEST GERMANY, Oct. 28 (AP)—West German government plans to create a giant new oil and energy concern today with the merger of terms of a merger in the big power firm and the oil company Gelsenberg, which is 40-per-cent owned by the Bonn government.

The private shareholders in the four VEBAs (Vergesellschaftungen für Energiebau) have five years to sell their shares, which they held plus 30 marks in cash.

The merger, in which the government has a 53.3-per-cent interest, is seen as a move to unite all West German energy. It recommends that shareholders accept the offer, take over would bring a late-dominated giant on national oil scene.

Two companies have an capital totaling 1.3 billion marks and a joint annual turnover of 20 billion DM. They are a total of 73,000 workers, winter's total dependence on oil and gas groups and the government decided to press for such a merger, over a ban by its own anti-trust law.

It has been administering the merger as a trustee since last year. The two firms have a share in oil, natural gas, coal, and hydro-electric power. The merger and related issues, said its offer exceeds by cent the exchange value, made by three firms of valuation rated one VEB between 1.7 and 1.8 Gelsenberg, an average of four or every seven Gelsenberg.

## France Said Eye Link Computers

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—The government is reported to deny the possibility of a merger between CII (Compagnie Industrielle d'Informatique) and Honeywell-Bull.

The merger was designed to strengthen France's position in the computer market, the government said last year by CII of West Germany and of the Netherlands. Sources said.

Both CII and Honeywell-Bull declined to comment.

Reports suggest French government would have a majority in the proposed merged Honeywell-Bull group. Honeywell-Bull, now owned 66 per cent by Honeywell-Bull, and CII, which has 34 per cent.

The government sources to comment, they expect a decision on the fate will be taken by the cabinet soon, probably next month.

## Inflation at 30%

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—The government is reported to deny the possibility of a merger between CII (Compagnie Industrielle d'Informatique) and Honeywell-Bull.

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Both CII and Honeywell-Bull declined to comment.

prices, which have been controlled by the government, are up about 25 per cent.

Bad U.S. harvests and pressure from the Brussels treaty represented two of the reasons for the rise in raw material prices.

The government has urged industry wage hikes below 10 per cent to safeguard price stability and combat unemployment, now at an unprecedented 7.4 per cent of the total labor force.

The unions initially demanded a 14 per cent more pay and other benefits.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Motorola to Buy Hunt Chemical

MOTOROLA and Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp. have agreed in principle for Motorola to acquire Hunt for stock valued at about \$180 million.

Hunt Chemical is a leading independent manufacturer of platemaking and photographic chemicals. Motorola, a manufacturer of electronic equipment and components, will exchange 0.535 share of its common stock for each of 5,550,581 common shares of Hunt Chemical outstanding.

A definitive agreement remains to be negotiated for submission to the boards of both companies and stockholders of Hunt Chemical for approval.

While the precise form of the transaction has not been determined, it is expected to be structured as a tax-free reorganization on a pooling-of-interest basis. The diversification move by Motorola closely follows its decision to divest itself of its failing television business.

That was sold earlier this year to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., a Japanese manufacturer, for what industry sources estimated at a price of slightly under \$100 million. The sale probably made the acquisition of Hunt possible, analysts say.

### Temporary Shutdowns Seen at Ford

FORD MOTOR is expected to institute some new temporary plant closings next month to help hold down its relatively high U.S. inventories of unsold small cars. Meanwhile, starting this week, 850 hourly workers in six locations will be laid off indefinitely.

Ford is expected to resume its pattern of temporary plant closings early next month as its supplies of Fords are still large enough to last 75 days at current low selling rates and its stock of small Mustang II sports cars has crept up to the equivalent of 75 days' sales. Ford's overall inventory stands at a more

manageable 54 days. Sources expect the company to close its New Jersey plant for at least a week next month, temporarily idling some 3,400 workers, and it may be forced to cut production at its big Dearborn assembly plant, which employs almost 5,000 workers.

Meanwhile, its U.S. affiliate hopes to formally sign agreements this week on the two-year, \$68-million wage contract negotiated earlier this month. The agreement calls for average wage increases of about 36.5 per cent in the first year of the agreement and 41.4 per cent over the entire two-year period.

### VW Offers New Inducement to Quit

Volkswagenwerk is offering another 6,000 employees lump-sum payments to persuade them to quit their jobs. Those cancelling their contracts voluntarily will receive between 5,000 and 9,000 deutsche marks each. The offer is especially directed at piece-rate and white-collar workers.

Nearly 11,000 workers have left VW this year, including 3,481 who accepted a first special bonus scheme this summer. The company says its new offer is necessary to reduce its 116,500 work force at a time of slackening sales at home and abroad.

### Creusot Denies Iranian Bid

Creusot-Loire, a major French specialty steel concern and manufacturer of nuclear power plants, denies a French press report that Iran would acquire an interest in the company.

"I am authorized by management to deny the report," an official said, without elaborating. The report, in Le Figaro, suggested that Iran would purchase between 20 and 25 per cent of Creusot-Loire's capital, as part of a previously announced deal under which the company is to build a 150-million-franc (about \$30 million) plant in Iran for production of specialty steels.

### Interest of 10 Per Cent Is Unprecedented

## Swiss Retailer's Bond Irks Government

By Victor Lusinchi

ZURICH, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Karl Schwenk, a slight man whose graying hair alone betrays his 57 years, sees himself as a modern William Tell who is using the chain of Denner discount stores he owns as a crossbow in a fight to right the injustices suffered by the humble.

For most of the Swiss business and financial community he is an astute merchandiser who, as one banker says, "enjoys being a maverick."

A firm believer in the saying that the "bigger they are, the harder they fall," Mr. Schwenk has just gone down to the market—and apparently come up the winner—in a battle with the Finance Ministry and the Swiss National Bank.

The latest encounter with the government was brought on by Mr. Schwenk's offering to the customers of his 118 stores (selling some 1,000 nonperishable food and other household items) an opportunity to put their savings in 100-franc (about \$34) certificates-of-deposit type bonds bearing 10-per-cent interest.

For every purchase of at least 25 francs worth of goods, the customer was to get a coupon entitling him to purchase a 10- to 18-month bond by paying 10 francs.

Such interest rates for the small investor are unheard of here, where savings accounts bring a maximum of about 8 per cent under certain conditions and the big banks offer, at the moment, about 6.75 per cent on certificates-of-deposit but for three- to four-year terms and for much higher minimum amounts.

Mr. Schwenk made his certificates all the more attractive by offering to still pay 7-per-cent interest on an annual basis to any holder who wished to redeem his certificate at any time before 12 months.

Rejecting the often-heard suggestion that his certificates of deposit were a publicity stunt, Mr. Schwenk stated that he was only concerned with repaying the

Settlement

Such interest rates for the small investor are unheard of here, where savings accounts bring a maximum of about 8 per cent under certain conditions and the big banks offer, at the moment, about 6.75 per cent on certificates-of-deposit but for three- to four-year terms and for much higher minimum amounts.

French Trade Deficit

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—France's trade deficit with West Germany more than doubled to 8.15 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) during the first eight months up from 3.33 billion francs a year earlier, figures published by the Franco-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed.

## Toshiba Net Slumps 25%

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Net profit declined by 25 per cent at Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) in the half year ended Sept. 30, the electrical equipment and appliance maker reported today.

Earnings totaled 7.35 billion yen (\$45.5 million), down from 9.87 billion yen in the same period a year earlier. Sales were 423.5 billion yen, up from 363.3 billion yen. Toshiba set an unchanged 3-yr semi-annual dividend.

The company said higher labor and raw material costs caused the profit decline.

Toshiba said today it will lay off 6,000 of its 6,000 employees at the Elono factory in western Japan for a total of seven or eight days in the three months beginning November, Reuters reported. The factory produces cathode ray tubes and fluorescent lamps.

Read Earnings Gain

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Reed International Ltd. said today its net profit rose to 2.16 million in the half year ended Sept. 30, up from 2.12 million a year earlier.

Sales rose to 445.5 million from 437.1 million. The paper, packaging and printing company set an interim dividend of 5.17 pence, equivalent to 7.72 pence gross, up from 6 pence.

## Brokers' Merger Effective in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The merger of four stock firms to form Capel-Cure Carden & Co., which will be one of London's largest broking firms, became effective today.

The firms merging are Capel-Cure Carden & Co., Myers & Co., Morell, Johnson, Lamb & Co., and Morris Oakley Richardson & Glover.

The new firm will have 42 partners and 280 staff. Somerset Gibbs, senior partner of the new firm, said: "Our aim is to diversify and upgrade the quality of services which we can offer our clients, services which will benefit from the increased research specialization and economies of scale."

The merger is one of about 25 this year among members of the London Stock Exchange, caused mainly by lessened volume and poor market conditions which have led to share prices being at their lowest levels in 16 years.

## U.S. Tool Industry Is Booming

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—The machine tool industry continued its record-breaking pace through September, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Shipments through Sept. 30 soared by 34.8 per cent to a new high of \$1.44 billion from just under \$1.1 billion in the first nine months of 1973. The trade association also noted that September shipments hit a new high for any month at \$197.5 million, or \$10.7 million above the previous high set last June.

The Machinery Dealers National Association, which covers used machine tools, also reported its September sales were at a new high for the ninth consecutive month.

September shipments of new machine tools ran 50 per cent above the year-ago level and 53 per cent ahead of August.

Net new orders for new machine tools were valued at \$2.2 billion, or 14 per cent higher than in the first nine months of 1973. September orders at \$195.8 million ran 20.4 per cent ahead of August but were 15 per cent below the \$230.3-million orders placed in September, 1973.

For the first time in 33 months, shipments exceeded new orders with the result that the backlog on Sept. 30 stood at \$2.8 billion, or \$2.3 million lower than at the end of August.

## Tokyo Market Prices Slump

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The Tokyo stock market continued its steep slide today amid political unrest and a deepening recession in the Japanese economy.

Dealers are calling the decline the "Bungei Shunju shock" after the magazine listed in an article what it claimed were Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's private and political financial dealings.

The article has set off shock waves and is even threatening the political future of the prime minister, who left today on a 12-day tour of New Zealand, Australia and Burma.

Another reason for depression on the stock market today was the collapse of Yamato Woolen Textile Manufacturing Co., a medium-sized firm.

Slump in Industry

Its collapse—It has not yet been declared bankrupt—has seeking court permission to reconstruct itself under the corporation rehabilitation law—is a potent indicator of the seriousness of the slump in the textile industry and also the overall recession affecting the country.

Losses on the stock market were spread over a wide front, with the market average falling 39.95 to close at 3,403.61.

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## \$800 Million Said Offered For Aramco

### Report Says Saudis See Pact by February

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (AP)—Saudi Arabia has offered \$800 million to complete its take-over of Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported today.

In New York, an Aramco spokesman said the company has no "information regarding a reported financial offer by Saudi Arabia for a complete take-over of the company. We never heard of such an offer," the spokesman said.

King Faisal's government hopes to complete nationalization before next February, the newspaper reported in a dispatch from Riyadh.

Four U.S. companies—Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Exxon—own 40 per cent of Aramco. The Saudi government acquired a 60 per cent holding under a participation agreement concluded earlier this year.

Aramco handles 95 per cent of Saudi Arabia's \$3 billion barrels a day production.

Al Anwar quoted Saudi government officials as saying they expect the agreement to provide for a transitional period of five to 10 years for training Saudi personnel to run the country's oil industry.

## Rally Reduces Loss on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (JHT)—Prices closed moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, recovering much of a steep early loss, but there was little trading volume behind the recovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.35 to 633.84. It was

off about nine points at its low for the day.

Declining issues moderately outtraded gains about 780 to 830. Issues declining led by more than 5-to-1 in early trading. Volume totaled 10.54 million shares compared with 13.65 million shares yesterday.

Brokers related early selling to

continuing layoffs and production cutbacks in the auto industry along with General Motors' report after the market closing Friday of a 64-per-cent decline in third-quarter net. Analysts said some decline had been expected, but not as deep as one as reported.

Analysts added there appeared to be little news behind the late recovery though they noted that banks continued to cut their prime rate, some to 11 1/4 per cent and others to 11 per cent.

In auto stocks, Ford fell 7.8 to 29 1/4, Chrysler was 9 3/4, off 1.2, and General Motors 31 7/8, off 1 1/4.

Seagrams Consolidated "B" was active and closed at 3 1/4 unchanged. A block of 125,000 shares of the issue traded at 3.

Murphy Oil slumped 1 7/8 to 19 7/8. With many oil companies reporting sharply higher earnings, Murphy said third-quarter net fell to 96 cents a share from \$1.30 a year earlier.

Gold mining stocks were active and strong with bullion prices rising abroad. ASA advanced 5 3/8 to 88 1/8, Campbell Red-lake was 39 1/8, ahead 1 7/8, Dome Mines 57, up 4 1/2, and Homestake Mining 49 7/8, ahead 4 1/8.

Sugar stocks were sharply higher as sugar prices continued to rise. Holly gained 3 to 35 1/4, Amstar was 32 5/8, up 1 1/2, and Suckert 11 3/8, ahead 3 3/8.

Burlington Industries advanced 3 1/4 to 15 1/2. The company said a unit was discontinuing a line of pantyhose it had been test marketing.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.06 to 67.43.

The most active issue was Houston Oil & Minerals, closing at 27 1/4, up 2 1/4, on a volume of 154,100 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.10 to 61.04.

In Chicago most farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade but corn futures survived the selling pressure.

Soybeans fell the allowable limit of 30 cents a bushel and soybean oil closed down the limit of 150 points. Trading limits in the two commodities were expanded by 50 per cent for three days, starting today, after both had closed the limit losses for three days. Soybean meal prices at the close were irregular.

Wheat futures were down about 18 cents and oats were irregular, but corn was up 3 cents a bushel.

## To Our Readers

The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange have added a half-hour to their trading day, closing at 4 p.m. N.Y. Time. This became effective on Oct. 1. However, with the end of Daylight Saving Time in the United States last weekend, it has become impossible for the International Herald Tribune to supply closing prices of the stock exchanges in New York and still make major airline, rail and truck connections for distribution of the newspaper.

Until New York reverts to Daylight Saving Time—Feb. 27—or the markets return to the normal workday, the Herald Tribune will be unable to provide closing quotations of the stocks carried in New York. It will, however, provide the quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. It will also provide a final market summary and will base its stock market story on the final closings.

## U.S. Firms' Profit Rises 28%

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—First National City Bank said today that a preliminary analysis of after-tax profits of 883 corporations showed that the average 30-per-cent third-quarter gains were "not the result of a surge in petroleum profits."

Citibank's economists also noted that the earnings increases over

a year ago "almost entirely reflected inflated dollar volume, not higher profit margins," and were distributed unevenly over the 30 industry groups studied.

The total profit of 13 petroleum firms was \$1.670 billion and accounted for nearly 18 per cent of the total profit of \$29.26 billion reported by all the firms, Citibank said. But the average earnings increase of 45 per cent for the petroleum industry was exceeded by eight other industry groups.

Heading the list of gainers by group were common carrier trucking, up 209 per cent from the third quarter of 1973; iron and steel, up 175 per cent; other transportation, up 152 per cent; nonferrous metals, up 105 per cent; paper, up 67 per cent, and chemicals, up 66 per cent.

Five Sectors Declined

Five industry groups showed declines over third-quarter profit in 1974. They were aerospace, down 21 per cent; electrical equipment and electronics, down 11 per cent; instruments and photo goods, down 8 per cent; other manufacturing, down 6 per cent, and textiles, down 5 per cent.



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## Pension Fund Performance

Pension and Charitable Fund Report at 30 September, 1974



Total return (capital change plus income) on funds under management\*

	Rothschild	F.T. All-Share Index
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Nine months ended 30 September 1974	+5.2%	+45.9%



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\* Median time-weighted rate of total return (based on quarterly calculations by independent consulting actuaries) for all sterling denominated pension and charitable portfolios with full management discretion, equivalent to approximately 70% by value of all pension and charitable portfolios managed or advised at end of relevant periods. Three years ended 31 December 1973; compounded median return expressed as an annual rate. Nine months ended 30 September 1974: provisional figure.

† Cumulative performance figures from appointment (prior to 30 September 1973) to latest available date for all fully discretionary pension funds where data has been made available by trustee.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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18%	10%	LaTeX Corp.	76	5	5	11%	11%	11%	Y
18%	14%	Zapata	6	2	10	11%	11%	11%	Y
18%	14%	Zapata	6	2	10	11%	11%	11%	Y
21%	13%	Zurich R.	1.52	71	39	14%	14%	14%	Y
21%	4%	Zurich Int.	39	7	29	5%	5%	5%	Y

2-Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last year's earnings. Dividends are declared or paid in full, or in arrears, or in installments, or in payments not designated as regular, are identified in the following footnotes.

1-Declared or paid in full. 2-Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. 3-New issue. 4-Paid this year, dividend omitted, declared in full. 5-Paid in full, arrears paid in full. 6-Declared or paid in full in 12 months plus dividend. 7-Declared or paid in full, value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

8-Cid-Clad. 9-Ex dividend. 10-Ex dividend and sales in full. 11-Ex distribution. 12-Ex rights. 13-Without warrants. 14-Without warrants and distribution. 15-When issued. 16-Next day delivery.

W-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Age Group	1960 (%)	1970 (%)	1980 (%)	1990 (%)
0-14	15	15	15	15
15-24	10	10	10	10
25-34	15	15	15	15
35-44	15	15	15	15
45-54	10	10	10	10
55-64	5	5	5	5
65+	35	35	35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>

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